

## Freeform Search

<b>Database:</b>	US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database	
	US Patents Full-Text Database	
	US OCR Full-Text Database	
	EPO Abstracts Database	
	JPO Abstracts Database	
	Derwent World Patents Index	
	IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins	
<b>Term:</b>	424/\$.ccls. and ((perfluorinated) adj	
	(hydrocarbon or (tertiary adj amine) or alcohol or ketone or tertiary) same (solvent or melanin)	
<b>Display:</b>	<input type="text" value="10"/> Documents in <b>Display Format:</b> <input type="text" value="CIT"/>	<b>Starting with Number</b> <input type="text" value="1"/>
<b>Generate:</b> <input type="radio"/> Hit List <input checked="" type="radio"/> Hit Count <input type="radio"/> Side by Side <input type="radio"/> Image		

### Search History

**DATE:** Tuesday, August 07, 2007   
 [Purge Queries](#)   
 [Printable Copy](#)   
 [Create Case](#)

<u>Set</u> <u>Name</u>	<u>Query</u>	<u>Hit</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Set</u> <u>Name</u> result set
side by side			
<i>DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=OR</i>			
<u>L7</u>	424/\$.ccls. and ((perfluorinated) adj (hydrocarbon or (tertiary adj amine) or alcohol or ketone or tertiary) same (solvent or melanin or keratin or fibers))	7	<u>L7</u>
<u>L6</u>	424/\$.ccls. and ((perfluorinated) adj (hydrocarbon or (tertiary adj amine) or alcohol or ketone or tertiary))	56	<u>L6</u>
<u>L5</u>	424/70.1.ccls. and ((perfluorinate) adj (hydrocarbon or tertiary amine or alcohol or ketone))	0	<u>L5</u>
<i>DB=PGPB; PLUR=YES; OP=OR</i>			
<u>L4</u>	10/763000	1	<u>L4</u>
<i>DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=OR</i>			
<u>L3</u>	(perfluorinated adj hydrocarbon) same compound	351	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	(perfluorinated adj hydrocarbon) same new	14	<u>L2</u>
<u>L1</u>	perfluorinated adj hydrocarbon	844	<u>L1</u>

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

First Hit   Fwd Refs

L6: Entry 50 of 56

File: USPT

Aug 16, 1983

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4399077 A

TITLE: Certain polyoxy perfluorinated surface active oligomers

Detailed Description Text (6):

Separately, a mixture of 16.4 g (0.126 mol) of tertiary butyl glycidyl ether and 13.1 g (0.035 mol) of 1H,1H,2H,3H,3H-perfluorononylene 1,2-oxide is prepared. The solution of the perfluorinated alcohol in diethylene glycol dimethyl ether is heated to 75.degree.-80.degree. C. and the mixture prepared above is added dropwise thereto, whilst keeping the temperature at 75.+-.5.degree. C. and stirring. During the addition of the mixture, 0.05 ml of the ether complex of BF.sub.3 is added 4 times. After completion of the addition, stirring is continued for 15 minutes and a determination shows that the presence of epoxide groups is no longer detectable.

Detailed Description Text (82):

The solution of the perfluorinated alcohol is heated to 60.degree. C. and the mixture of epoxides is added dropwise, whilst keeping the temperature at 60.+-.5.degree. C.

Current US Cross Reference Classification (1):424/47

47,110.1

First Hit   Fwd Refs

L6: Entry 40 of 56

File: USPT

Aug 17, 1993

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5236563 A

**\*\* See image for Certificate of Correction \*\***

TITLE: Surface-modified bioabsorbables

Detailed Description Text (6):

As gases from which the plasma is created, it is preferred to use inert gases such as the noble gases, and those containing compounds of carbon, silicon and/or fluorine or combinations thereof, but other gases, such as those containing other surface modifiers, are also useful. Examples of suitable gases are argon, methane (CH.sub.4), trimethylsilane (TMS), tetrafluoroethylene (TFE), and the like. The use of CH.sub.4 plasma to treat a synthetic absorbable polymer created a surface cross-linked hydrocarbon layer; TFE plasma provided a hydrophobic cross-linked surface (the chemical structure of which is believed to be similar to a perfluorinated hydrocarbon such as polytetrafluoroethylene); TMS plasma generated a Si-containing hydrocarbon surface. It is important to emphasize that the plasma surface treatment causes modification of the existing surface by reacting the near-surface units of the polymer chain molecules with reactive species. Delamination, cracking, or crazing, which occur with conventional coatings, are and have not been observed on surfaces modified with this plasma process.

Current US Cross Reference Classification (1):

424/426

## CLAIMS:

15. A polymer as defined in claim 12 wherein said surface layer has been modified to comprise a cross-linked structure similar to a perfluorinated hydrocarbon.

First Hit   Fwd Refs

L6: Entry 47 of 56

File: USPT

Oct 11, 1988

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4776991 A

TITLE: Scaled-up production of liposome-encapsulated hemoglobin

Brief Summary Text (6):

A blood substitute capable of more than just fluid replacement has been actively sought by researchers around the world for some 15 years and in Japan perfluorinated hydrocarbons are currently being used in this context. Oxygen is very soluble in these compounds, but ambient oxygen is not sufficient to satisfactorily improve the oxygen carrying capacity, necessitating an oxygen tent which is unsuitable for many emergency situations, especially combat emergencies. It has also been declared unsuitable for clinical trials in this country due to other complications. To avoid these difficulties, hemoglobin has been suggested and used as a blood substitute.

Current US Cross Reference Classification (3):424/450

First Hit   Fwd Refs

L6: Entry 48 of 56

File: USPT

Jun 2, 1987

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4670250 A

**\*\* See image for Certificate of Correction \*\***

TITLE: Durable controlled release microcapsules

Detailed Description Text (10):

The solution of active ingredient and polymer in the organic solvent is then emulsified in a relatively high boiling point liquid, generally having a boiling point at least about 20.degree. C. higher than that of the organic solvent. In addition, the emulsification liquid may contain a surfactant to aid in emulsification. Water is the preferred liquid, although others such as silicone oils, perfluorinated hydrocarbons, ethylene glycol, and formamide may also be used. The surfactant may be gelatin, polyoxyethylene derivatives, or any of a number of commercially available products.

Current US Original Classification (1):424/419Current US Cross Reference Classification (3):424/84

First Hit   Fwd Refs

L6: Entry 35 of 56

File: USPT

Nov 12, 1996

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5573757 A

TITLE: Viscoelastic compositions containing concentrated fluorinated compounds  
their method of preparation and their uses

Brief Summary Text (42):

The fluorinated organic compound can be chosen, for example, among the fluorinated and perfluorinated hydrocarbon compounds such as linear, branched, cyclic or polycyclic perfluoroalkanes, perfluoroethers, perfluoropolyethers, perfluoroamines, freons, mixed fluorinated/hydrogenated compounds, perfluoroalkyl bromides or chlorides and mixed derivatives, which can be partially fluorinated and partially hydrogenated. Suitable compounds are perfluorodecalin, 1,2-bis (F-alkyl) ethenes (1,2-bis (F-butyl) ethene, 1-F-isopropyl, 2-F-hexylethene and 1,2-bis (F-hexyl) ethene), perfluoromethyldecalin, perfluorodimethyldecalin, perfluoromethyl-, and dimethyladamantane, perfluoromethyl dimethyl- and trimethylbicyclo (3,3,1) nonane and homologs, perfluoroperhydrophenanthrene, ethers of formulae: (CF.sub.3).sub.2 CFO (CF.sub.2 CF.sub.2).sub.2 OCF (CF.sub.3).sub.2, (CF.sub.3).sub.2 CFO (CF.sub.2 CF.sub.2).sub.3 OCF (CF.sub.3).sub.2, (CF.sub.3).sub.2 CFO (CF.sub.2 CF.sub.2).sub.2 F, (CF.sub.3).sub.2 CFO (CF.sub.2 CF.sub.2).sub.3 F, F[CF (CF.sub.3) CF.sub.2 O].sub.2 CHF CF.sub.3, [CF.sub.3 CF.sub.2 CF.sub.2 (CF.sub.2).sub.u ].sub.2 O with u=1, 3 or 5, amines N(C.sub.3 F.sub.7 T).sub.3, N (C.sub.4 F.sub.9).sub.3, N (C.sub.5 F.sub.11).sub.3, perfluoro-N-methylperhydroquinoline and perfluoro-N-methylperhydroisoquinoline, perfluoroalkyl hydrides such as C.sub.6 F.sub.13 H, C.sub.8 F.sub.17 H, C.sub.8 F.sub.16 H.sub.2, the halogenated derivatives C.sub.6 F.sub.13 Br, C.sub.8 F.sub.17 Br (perflubron.TM., Alliance Pharmaceutical Corp., San Diego, Calif.) , C.sub.6 F.sub.13 CBr.sub.2 CH.sub.2 Br, 1-bromo 4 -perfluoro-isopropyl cyclohexane, C.sub.8 F.sub.16 Br.sub.2, and CF.sub.3 O (CF.sub.2 CF.sub.2 O).sub.u CF.sub.2 CH.sub.2 OH with u=2 or 3. Examples of suitable mixed fluorinated/hydrogenated compounds are C.sub.6 F.sub.13 C.sub.10 H.sub.21, C.sub.6 F.sub.13 CH.dbd.CH C.sub.6 H.sub.13, C.sub.8 F.sub.17 CH.dbd.CH C.sub.8 H.sub.17. Examples of suitable fluorinated polyethers are CF.sub.3 [(OCF.sub.2 CF.sub.2).sub.p (OCF.sub.2).sub.q CF.sub.3, where p/q=0.6 to 0.7. These compounds can be used alone or in mixtures.

Current US Original Classification (1):424/78.02

First Hit   Fwd Refs

L6: Entry 37 of 56

File: USPT

Oct 25, 1994

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5358719 A

TITLE: Porous microspheres coated with a perfluorinated oil, a fluorinated silicone oil or a silicone gum and cosmetic compositions containing them

Brief Summary Text (57):

(2) those belonging to the group of aromatic perfluorinated hydrocarbons (perfluoroarenes), as the perfluorinated derivatives of naphthalene such as perfluoronaphthalene and perfluoromethyl-1-naphthalene;

Brief Summary Text (58):

(3) those belonging to the group of perfluorinated hydrocarbons containing at least one heteroatom, for example, perfluorinated tertiary amines, such as perfluorotriethylamine, or saturated heterocyclic compounds, substituted by alkyl groups, as perfluoro (alkyltetrahydropyrans), such as perfluoro (hexyltetrahydropyran), perfluoro (alkyltetrahydrofuran), such as perfluoro (heptyltetrahydrofuran) and perfluoro (butyltetrahydrofuran) or morpholine derivatives, such as perfluoro (N-pentylmorpholine); and

Current US Original Classification (1):424/497Current US Cross Reference Classification (1):424/401Current US Cross Reference Classification (2):424/63Current US Cross Reference Classification (3):424/64

First Hit   Fwd Refs

L6: Entry 25 of 56

File: USPT

Dec 26, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6165442 A

TITLE: Thermally stabilized ultrasound contrast agent

Brief Summary Text (16):

In the invention, the ultrasound contrast agent may be any physiologically tolerable echogenic vesicular agent, preferably however the vesicles will contain a gas or gas precursor (eg. a compound or compound mixture which is substantially in gaseous (including vapour) form at normal human body temperatures (37.degree. C.)). Any biocompatible gas, gas precursor or mixture may be employed. The gas may thus, for example, comprise air; nitrogen; oxygen; carbon dioxide; hydrogen; nitrous oxide; an inert gas such as helium, argon, xenon or krypton; a sulphur fluoride such as sulphur hexafluoride, disulphur decafluoride or trifluoromethylsulphur pentafluoride; selenium hexafluoride; an optionally halogenated silane such as tetramethylsilane; a low molecular weight hydrocarbon (e.g. containing up to 7 carbon atoms), for example an alkane such as methane, ethane, a propane, a butane or a pentane, a cycloalkane such as cyclobutane or cyclopentane, an alkene such as propene or a butene, or an alkyne such as acetylene; an ether; a ketone; an ester; a halogenated low molecular weight hydrocarbon (e.g. containing up to 7 carbon atoms); or a mixture of any of the foregoing. At least some of the halogen atoms in halogenated gases advantageously are fluorine atoms. Thus biocompatible halogenated hydrocarbon gases may, for example, be selected from bromochlorodifluoro-methane, chlorodifluoromethane, dichlorodifluoromethane, bromotrifluoromethane, chlorotrifluoromethane, chloropentafluoroethane, dichlorotetrafluoroethane and perfluorocarbons, e.g. perfluoroalkanes such as perfluoromethane, perfluoroethane, perfluoropropanes, perfluorobutanes (e.g. perfluoro-n-butane, optionally in admixture with other isomers such as perfluoro-iso-butane), perfluoropentanes, perfluorohexanes and perfluoroheptanes; perfluoroalkenes such as perfluoropropene, perfluorobutenes (e.g. perfluorobut-2-ene) and perfluorobutadiene; perfluoroalkynes such as perfluorobut-2-yne; and perfluorocycloalkanes such as perfluorocyclobutane, perfluoromethylcyclobutane, perfluorodimethylcyclobutanes, perfluorotrimethylcyclobutanes, perfluorocyclopentane, perfluoromethyl-cyclopentane, perfluorodimethylcyclopentanes, perfluorocyclohexane, perfluoromethylcyclohexane and perfluorocycloheptane. Other halogenated gases include fluorinated, e.g. perfluorinated, ketones such as perfluoroacetone and fluorinated, e.g. perfluorinated, ethers such as perfluorodiethyl ether.

Current US Original Classification (1):424/9.52Current US Cross Reference Classification (1):424/489Current US Cross Reference Classification (2):424/9.5Current US Cross Reference Classification (3):424/9.51



First Hit   Fwd Refs

L6: Entry 29 of 56

File: USPT

Feb 9, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5869539 A

TITLE: Emulsions of perfluoro compounds as solvents for nitric oxide (NO)

Brief Summary Text (37):

Perfluoro compounds (PFCs) have all their hydrogen atoms replaced by fluorine atoms. For blood substitutes, representative PFCs used in practice are perfluorinated hydrocarbons (e.g., perfluorinated decalin, perfluorinated adamantane), halogen derivatives (e.g., octyl bromide), tertiary amines (e.g., perfluorinated tributylamine or perfluorinated tripropylamine), nitrogen-containing heterocycles (e.g., perfluorinated N-methyl-isoquinoline, perfluorinated N-(4-methylcyclohexyl)-piperidine) and oxygen-containing heterocycles (e.g., perfluorinated 2-n-butyl-tetrahydrofuran). In addition, highly fluorinated atoms have also been used; examples are perfluorooctyl-ethane, perfluorohexyl-ethane, 1,2-bis(perfluorobutyl)-ethene and 1,2-bis(perfluorohexyl)-ethene. For simplicity, all these compounds will be henceforth designated as PFCs.

Brief Summary Text (49):

The nitric oxide and perfluoro compound-containing emulsions of the present invention preferably involve a perfluorinated hydrocarbon as the perfluorinated compound, although perfluorinated heterocyclics, hydrocarbon amine or analogous types of compounds may be utilized. Preferred perfluoro compounds include: perfluorinated decalin, perfluorinated adamantane, perfluorinated tributylamine, perfluorinated tripropylamine, perfluorinated N-methyl-isoquinoline, perfluorinated N-(4-methylcyclohexyl)-piperidine, perfluorinated 2-n-butyl-tetrahydrofuran, perfluorooctyl-ethane, perfluorohexyl-ethane, 1,2-bis(perfluorobutyl)-ethene or 1,2-bis(perfluorohexyl)-ethene.

Current US Cross Reference Classification (1):424/673Current US Cross Reference Classification (2):424/718

## CLAIMS:

2. The composition of claim 1 where the perfluoro compound is further defined as being a perfluorinated hydrocarbon, a perfluorinated heterocyclic compound or a perfluorinated hydrocarbon amine.